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Many informational resources with emphasis on town and country are listed in this annotated bibliography. Focus is upon understanding life in the small community. Materials are found under topics which include: (1) town and country case studies, (2) community theory, (3) rural sociology, (4) recent protestant town and country materials, (5) organizations providing informational resources, and (6) continuing education programs for town and country clergy. An author index is provided. (SW)

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UNDERSTANDING THE SMALL COMMUNITY

Some Informational Resources for the Town & Country Apostolate

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CENTER FOR APPLIED RESEARCH IN THE APOSTOLATE (CARA) WASHINGTON, D.C.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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UNDERSTANDING THE SMALL COMMUNITY

Some Informational Resources for the Town & Country Apostolate

by

Bernard Quinn, D. Ms.

Town & Country Reports - No. 2
Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (CARA)
1717 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036
August, 1967

FOREWORD

Sixty-seven million people live in non-metropolitan America, outside of cities, suburbs, and the urban fringe. Of these, twenty million live in towns of 1,000 to 10,000 population, and forty-seven million live in smaller towns or strictly rural areas.

Although economic, social, educational, and religious characteristics of rural areas vary considerably from region to region, the phenomenon of rapid social change is common to all. This change has resulted partly from a shift in the economic basis of population (the decline of agriculture and the rise of rural industry), and partly from the technological revolution (transportation, mass media, etc.), which has greatly altered the traditional rural patterns of social communication.

The resulting breakdown in small town religious values presents a challenge to the Church. The Church is called upon to redeem and reform this change-process by inserting ultimate Christian meaning into the new town and country way of life.

Yet it is not the fact of change so much as the rate of change which challenges the Church today. The Church is called upon to adjust and adapt its approach more rapidly than in any other period in history. No longer can it allow itself the luxury of ministering according to traditional patterns, making needed adjustments gradually and in gear with a slowly-evolving society. Effective ministry in today's world demands a continual and rapid process of creative response, based on approaches which are at once reality-tested and theologically sound. This in turn calls for careful situational analysis, for theological evaluation of apostolic goals and Church structures, for broad planning, and for carefully controlled experimentation. The slow process of trial and error simply will not do.

It is hoped that the present bibliography will serve as a modest contribution to this creative process. Compiled over a period of some years, it contains materials from several academic disciplines which the author has found useful in developing pastoral training courses for Glenmary priests engaged in the town and country apostolate. The courses were focused on understanding elements of life in the small community which have bearing on the religious mission of the Church.

In the actual classroom situation the sociological materials were interpreted in the context provided by the theological disciplines of ecclesiology, missiology, and ecumenism, although no attempt is made to list here these standard theological references.

The bibliography is concerned with informational resources directly focused on town and country, as provided by sociology (Sections I-III), and as interpreted by Protestant town and country leaders (Section IV). Sections V and VI provide data on organizations and educational programs which attempt to analyze town and country problems and furnish informational resources.

It will be recognized that no study of the small community could be complete without some understanding of regional differences -- especially regional history, religious background, and literature. Although it is beyond the scope of the present work to include such materials, it is hoped that separate regional bibliographies will eventually be published.

The author wishes to express thanks to his students for helpful comments about the relevance of classroom resource materials, and to James Romer for his kind assistance in compiling the index.

Bernard Quinn

Washington, D.C.
August 16, 1967

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I. TOWN & COUNTRY CASE STUDIES

1. Community Studies of Special Interest

Springdale [pseud.] - A township of 3,000, in upper New York State.

VIDICH, Arthur J., and Joseph Bensman. Small Town in Mass Society: Class, Power, and Religion in a Rural Community. New York: Doubleday, 1960. [First published, 1958.]

Written by two highly-skilled sociologists, this participant-observer study is based on several years' active involvement in the community's life. It presents a detailed analysis of selected aspects of social life in a typical non-urban community, which lacks the power to control the factors that regulate and determine its existence. For our purposes, it is perhaps the single most useful study-resource to date.

First settled in 1793, Springdale was (and still is) primarily a service town for people engaged in farming. Having reached a peak population of 4,000 by 1880, the township declined steadily in population, until organized milk marketing and the sharp rise in price of farm commodities associated with World War II opened up a new era of prosperous agriculture. At the present time, the population is 3,000, and about one-third of the employed residents commute to outside jobs.

After an initial chapter on community history and growth, the authors attempt to portray Springdale's image of itself, as "neighbors and friends, plain folks, good and bad but all equal, living away from the corruption of the city in a wholesome country environment." Chapter three explores the class distinctions: middle class, marginal middle class, old aristocracy, traditional farmers, and shack people. Chapter four shows the people's attitudes toward the larger society; and the influences coming from mass media, from outside organizations, and from persons who live in the community but have wider professional, economic or political contacts. Chapters five to eight show the relationship between business and agriculture, and politics. There is a particularly interesting section (chapter seven) on school board politics.

Chapter nine discusses the place of the church in community life; social class and church membership; lay leadership; the role of the minister; church competition; and the place of theology. Of special interest is the section on Baptists and theology; the case study of an ecumenical venture; and comments on the role of the Catholic Church.

Chapter ten treats leadership in the community, and contains a section on religious leadership. The final chapter is the authors' attempt to show how people retain their "normalcy" in the midst of rapid social change.

The authors are writing from the point of view of sociologists, attempting to describe social realities as they see them, and to uncover their interconnections. There is much material here for theological reflection on the Christian significance of the realities which they describe.

[For an interesting discussion about the circumstances of this study, see Arthur J. Vidich, Joseph Bensman, and Maurice R. Stein, Reflections on Community Studies (New York: Wiley, 1964), pp. 313 ff.]

Corn County [pseud.] - A county in the Midwest.

OBENHAUS, Victor. The Church and Faith in Mid-America. Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1963.

SCHROEDER, W. Widick, and Victor Obenhaus. Religion in American Culture: Unity and Diversity in a Midwestern County. New York: Free Press, 1964.

These two studies are concerned with a county seat town (population, 6,000; 70% Protestant), an industrial town (population, 5,000; 57% Catholic), a service town (population, 1,000), and two rural townships, in a "typical" Midwestern county.

The authors employ the usual survey methods of sociological research in analyzing the religious situation. Yet as religious persons, their point of reference is not entirely sociological; they are interested in the implications of their conclusions for the Christian cause.

Both books explore the patterns of church participation, and attitudes toward one's own and other churches; biblical knowledge, and theological understanding; the layman's expectation of the minister's role; and psychological characteristics of the people.

The authors conclude that the people of Corn County are highly identified with organized Christianity, but that they are almost totally ignorant of theology and the Bible, and that they fail to see the relationship between religion and the rest of life. In this respect, there are few important differences among those who are heirs to distinct denominational traditions.

Plainville [pseud.] - A town of 300, in southern Missouri.

WEST, James, [pseud.]. Plainville, U. S. A. New York: Columbia University Press, 1945.

GALLAGHER, Art, Jr. Plainville Fifteen Years Later. New York: Columbia University Press, 1961.

Plainville is a small town in a declining rural county in southern Missouri. (County population: 6,400 in 1930; 4,500 in 1960.) Yet Plainville, in microcosm, exemplifies many changes which have come about in rural America since 1940. There are still thousands of Plainvilles.

Out chief interest in the Plainville studies lies in the light they can shed on the Church's ministry in the declining community, and the insight they can provide into the rural roots of other communities which are increasing and undergoing rapid social change.

James West (Carl Withers) was one of the first to study modern (i.e. non-tribal) communities using the methods of anthropology. Although many such studies have been made since, West's pioneer work helped demonstrate the usefulness of this type of approach to community understanding. He made his study of Plainville in 1939. Fifteen years later, another anthropologist, Art Gallagher, used West's work as a base-line from which to study the process of community change.

Both books explore the community setting, the effects of mass communication, how people make a living, consumer patterns, the family, friendship and clique groups, organized groups, neighborhoods, politics and law, religion, and social stratification. West describes Plainville as a community relatively isolated and resistant to change, with farming more a way of life than a business for profit. Fifteen years later, Gallagher found that farmland had become more a capital and commodity; that people now anticipate culture change, are less isolated, and have many more urban values.

In the chapters on religion, both authors report that there are many private non-believers in Plainville, who have reacted against orthodox fundamentalism. They describe the social position and activities of the four town churches (Christian, Methodist, Baptist, and Holiness), and have interesting comments to make about the effect of Catholic street preaching and the general attitude toward Catholics. Other reported characteristics of religious life: public morality is subject to strict social control; revivals are an important feature of Church life; emotionalism permeates some groups; theological insight is weak.

[Art Gallagher relates his personal experiences as a researcher in twice-studied Plainville, in Vidich, Reflections on Community Studies, pp. 285 ff.]

Coal Town [pseud.] - A town of 2,300, in southern Illinois.

LANTZ, Herman R. People of Coal Town. New York: Columbia University Press, 1958.

Coal Town began as an agricultural community, became a prosperous, though turbulent, boom town, and then, as the coal played out, became an economic derelict.

The authors describe the interaction of natives, migrants from the South, and southern European immigrants as they lived and worked together in the town. Themes and values permeating the general patterns of social life are described as follows: impersonality, self-effacement, isolation and separation, conformity, anti-intellectualism, resignation, cynicism, and suspicion. Yet the grimness of community life should not obscure the fact that the people were able to make great personal sacrifices in order to help supply the nation with fuel during both world war emergencies.

Although religion is not treated specifically in the book, the Church's institutional role in the community is partially described in the chapter on social class structure.

Vandalia - A town of 5,500, in southern Illinois.

LYFORD, Joseph P. The Talk in Vandalia. New York: Harper & Row, 1962.

Vandalia, Illinois is a self-contained community that is even in growth, well-balanced in its industries, not deeply involved in any overriding crisis, and with a tradition rooted in the American past. The author talked to a number of "authentic, unknown citizens" about the problems of the town, and about how people make sense out of the rush of events flooding over them. The book is a report on these interviews. It offers rich insight into the complexities of the American character, and does not support the myth that the present-day rural town is a land-locked island "inhabited by people who share an abiding complacency with each other."

Southerntown [pseud.] - A town of 3,000, in the Deep South.

DOLLARD, John. Caste and Class in a Southern Town. 3rd ed. New York: Doubleday, 1957. [First published, 1937.]

Sponsored by the Yale University Institute of Human Relations, this is a participant-observer study of the caste system in a small trade center in the Deep South. The center itself is 50% Negro, and the cotton-growing county in which it is located, 70%.

The subject-matter includes: economic, sexual and prestige gains of the white middle class; caste patterning of education, politics, and religion; accommodation attitudes of Negroes; Negro aggression against whites, and vice versa; gains of the lower-class Negroes; race prejudice.

Religion in Southerntown - a stabilizing force in the community - deals with personal sinfulness rather than social issues. Businessmen are consistently active in church affairs. Churches themselves divide their functions along caste lines; but they also provide some leadership opportunities for Negroes. Lower class religion is highly emotional; but middle class religious groups react against this, and against a too literal interpretation of the Bible.

Kent [pseud.] - A town of 4,000 in the Piedmont Plateau of the Southeast.

LEWIS, Hylan. Blackways of Kent. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1955.

MORLAND, John Kenneth. Millways of Kent. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1958.

Kent was originally an agricultural political and trading center; four textile mills were established there around the turn of the century. There are three elements in the population: (1) the townspeople - old aristocracy, small middle class, "new rich"; (2) the negroes; and (3) the mill workers.

These participant-observer studies are part of a series on modern Southern culture sponsored by the Institute for Research in Social Science of the University of North Carolina. Lewis gives an inside view of the town's Negro life, considered as a separate sub-culture in process of change. Morland describes the way of life and social organization of the mill workers and their families.

Both books contain chapters on "religion and salvation."

Little Smoky Ridge [pseud.] - A neighborhood in Southern Appalachia.

PEARSALL, Marion. Little Smoky Ridge: the Natural History of a Southern Appalachian Neighborhood. Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1959.

This is a colorful description of the individuals and social structures of a remote area, drawing on the author's personal observations, and supplementing these by references to similar studies. Little Smoky Ridge is a twentieth century illustration of the tenacity of a frontier type of social organization and system of values in a cultural environment no longer suited to either.

In a chapter entitled, "Supernatural Sanctions" the author describes the characteristic religion as "salvation which can only be achieved in an intense emotional experience." The failure of a (Protestant) missionary undertaking in the area is traced to a failure to discover points of agreement between the local religious values and the missionary's own definition of religion.

The book contains an especially valuable bibliography.

Jonesville (Elmtown) - A town of 6,000 in northern Illinois.

WARNER, W. Lloyd. Democracy in Jonesville: a Study in Quality and Inequality. New York: Harper Torchbooks, 1964. [First published, 1949.]

HOLLINGSHEAD, August B. Elmtown's Youth: the Impact of Social Classes on Adolescents. New York: John Wiley, 1961. [First published, 1949.]

Jonesville (Elmtown) is a center for agricultural trade and light industry.

Warner calls it a typical "City of the Common Man." Although Warner's study focuses on status and democracy, and Hollingshead's on youth culture, both books provide valuable insights into other aspects of town life. Warner includes a chapter on "The Sacred and Profane Worlds of Jonesville," and Hollingshead a chapter on "Religion and Religious Behavior."

Oberlin - A town of 8,000 in Ohio.

WILDAVSKY, Aaron. Leadership in a Small Town. Totowa, New Jersey: Bedminster Press, 1964.

This is a report on the power structure of a small town as it affects general community action. The book is based on interviews and case histories.

Plantation County [pseud.] - A county in the Deep South.

RUBIN, Morton. Plantation County. Rev. ed. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1962. [First published, 1950.]

This participant-observer study attempts an analysis of the total cultural setting of a typical Southern plantation county. Besides a general description of plantation life, it contains chapters on small farmers, industrial development, race relations, the church, youth, adulthood, and old age. A summary chapter presents a general over-view of the cultural system. In the 1962 edition there is an interesting account of the hair-raising adventures of the author when he re-visited the county after the book's publication.

Kinbrace County [pseud.] - Three valleys in the Larger Tennessee Central Basin south of Nashville, containing 64 farm households.

MATTHEWS, Elmora Messer. Neighbor and Kin: Life in a Tennessee Ridge Community. Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1966.

The people of Kinbrace County have "been there as long as anyone can remember," and have held onto the same family lands through a century and a half of intermarriage and residential stability. Nor have they abandoned what many Americans describe as "the good old ways" - individual and community autonomy, and active concern for neighbor and kin.

The study describes this closed kinship community, where violence and conflict seem to be essential conditions for stability and continuity, and where there are no distinctions of social class. There is also a brief description of religious attitudes in the chapter on values.

Spencer County - A county in southern Indiana.

ZIMMERMAN, Donald W., and Arleon L. Kelley. Tension: Security or Mission? Merom, Indiana: Ecumenical Center of Renewal and Planning, and Indianapolis: Division of Research and Planning, Indiana Council of Churches, 1966.

This is an empirical study of beliefs and values of church members, and an attempt to explore the implications for church renewal and planning. The report contains the following sections: Theoretical Foundations; Religion and Society Interacting; The Church as Innovator in Society; The Church in Parochial Non-Metropolitan Society; and Implications for Strategy. There is an appendix containing the questionnaire used for the survey, a summary of the responses, and statistical tables.

Edmond and Poteau - Towns of 8,500 and 4,500 in Oklahoma.

D'ANTONIO, William V., James D. Davidson, Jr., and Joseph A. Schlangen. Protestants and Catholics in Two Oklahoma Communities. Notre Dame: Department of Sociology, University of Notre Dame, 1966. [Mimeographed.]

The principal objective of this empirical study is to explore religious conditions in the two towns, among members of the following Churches: Assembly of God, Southern Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Episcopal, Missouri Synod Lutheran, Methodist, and Presbyterian. More specifically, the study attempted to determine similarities and differences in patterns of belief and social attitudes among the various denominations; to discover how the members of one denomination view the other denominations; to examine the laity's idea of structures of their own and each other's churches; and to test the possibility that certain personality characteristics might be associated with different religious orientations.

Four Southern Counties - Wise County, Virginia; Logan and Rowan Counties, Kentucky; Bulloch County, Georgia.

ASHDOWN, William. Motivation and Response in Religion: a Report on Religious Response, Attitudes, and Motivation in Four Southern Counties. Cincinnati: Glenmary Missioners, 1962.

This report, based on the findings of two survey studies, attempts to explore the sociological, psychological, and social-psychological dimensions of religion in the four counties. In addition to chapters on each of these aspects, there are chapters on attitudes towards the Catholic Church, and on practical apostolic approaches in terms of "value communication" and ecumenism. An appendix contains statistical tables, the questionnaire, and other survey data.

2. Other Case Studies

ANDERSON, A. H., and C. J. Miller. The Changing Role of the Small Town in Farm Areas. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Agricultural Extension Service, 1953.

A study of "farm cities" of 2, 500 to 25,000 in Nebraska.

BANFIELD, Edward C. The Moral Basis of a Backward Society. New York: Free Press, 1958.

A small town in southern Italy, where progress is restricted by lack of community cooperation.

BELL, Earl. The Culture of a Contemporary Rural Community: Sublette, Kansas. Rural Life Studies No. 2. Washington: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, 1942.

BLACKWELL, Gordon W., et al. Church and Community in the South. Report of the Institute for Research in Social Science of the University of North Carolina for the Committee on Re-study of Religious Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. Richmond: Knox Press, 1949.

Contents: The Rural South; The Urban South; Church-Community Relationships.

Part I contains a profile of the nature of rural communities, based on 71 rural studies covering the period 1930-1945. A profile is given for each of the significant subregions of the South. Appendix A contains digests of the studies used.

BOUWMAN, Clark H. Industrial Development and Social Change in a Southern Plantation Town. Doctoral thesis. New York: New School for Social Research, 1959.

BRUNNER, Edmund DeS., et al. American Agricultural Villages. New York: G. H. Doran, 1927.

A nationwide study of 140 village-centered agricultural communities.

CURTI, Merle. The Making of an American Community: A Case Study of Democracy in a Frontier County. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1959.

DADISMAN, A. J. French Creek as a Rural Community. Morgantown: West Virginia University Agriculture Experiment Station, 1921.

An intensive case study dealing with out-migration.

DAVIS, Allison, Burleigh B. Gardner, and Mary R. Gardner. Deep South: A Social Anthropological Study of Caste and Class. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1965. [First published, 1941.]

An important study of a Mississippi town of 24,000. Contents:

Part I: The System of Color-Castes; The Class System of the White Caste; The White Upper-Class Family; The White Middle-Class Family; The White Lower-Class Family; Social Cliques in the White Society; Social Mobility within the White Caste; The Class System of the Colored Caste.

Part II: Intimidation of Labor; The Plantation in Its Social Setting; Relation between the Caste System and the Economic System; Caste, Class, and Local Government: White Power; Retrospect, 1965.

EDWARDS, Allen D. Beaverdam: A Rural Community in Transition. Blacksburg: Virginia Polytechnic Institute Agriculture Experiment Station Bulletin 340, 1942.

A typical community in central Virginia.

FRANKLIN, Richard (ed.). Patterns of Community Development. Washington, D.C.: Public Affairs Press, 1966.

Case studies of community development projects in southern Illinois. Interesting for the insight it provides into the community in action.

GALPIN, Charles J. The Anatomy of an Agricultural Community. Madison: University of Wisconsin Agriculture Experiment Station, 1915.

A measure of the service areas of town centers in Walworth County, Wisconsin. In this work, Galpin developed techniques for defining the rural community.

GANS, Herbert J. The Urban Villagers: Group and Class in the Life of Italian-Americans. New York: Free Press, 1962.

Report of a participant-observer study of native-born Americans of Italian parentage in a Boston neighborhood. The book shows how the "peer group society" characteristic of the Italian village is carried over into urban life.

GOLDSCHMIDT, Walter R. As You Sow. New York: Harcourt, Brace, and World, 1947.

The effect of industrialization on rural communities in California.

HAVIGHURST, Robert J., et al. Growing Up in River City. New York: Wiley, 1962.

An account of a group of children in a Midwestern city of 45,000 as they progress through adolescence and into young adulthood. The book includes an interesting chapter on "Youth and the Church."

HEPPLE, Lawrence M. The Church in Rural Missouri. Research Bulletins 633A-G. Columbia: University of Missouri Agriculture Experiment Station, 1957.

Contents: Rural Religious Groups; Clergymen in Rural Missouri; Index of Religious Group Action; Rural-Urban Churches Compared; Spatial and Social Relationships; What Rural People Think of the Church.

HICKS, Granville. Small Town. New York: Macmillan, 1946.

Reflections on life in a small New England town.

Contents: Starting Out from Roxborough; The Natural History of an Intellectual; What Came with the House: The Rise and Fall of a Country Town; The Influence of a Ghost; The Mind of Roxborough; Human Nature, Roxborough Style; Institutions and People; The Future of the Town; The Larger Society; The Burden of the Schools; The Duty of the Intellectuals.

INDIANA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES. Ministry in the Stable Community: a Study of Wabash County, Indiana. Indianapolis: Division of Research and Planning, Indiana Council of Churches, 1962.

Contents: Foreword: Theological Dimensions; Dimensions of Minimal Expectation for Institutional Performance in the Rural Church (Ministry, Finance, Facilities).

I. Wabash County in Perspective: General State Trends; Changing Concept of Community; Northeastern Region of Indiana; Place of Wabash County in Indiana.
II. Wabash County in Historical Perspective.

III. The Dynamics of a "Stable" Community (Demographic, Economic, Community Boundaries, Water Resources and Recreation).

IV. The Church in Wabash County: Religious Penetration; Denominational Distribution; Performance by Size of Church; Difference between the Average and Declining Church.

V. Organizational and Institutional Survey. VI. The Church in Wabash County -- Retrospect and Prospect: Highlights; Implications for Ministry.

IWANSKA, Alicja. "Without Love for the Land," in Philip Olson, ed., America as a Mass Society. New York: Free Press, 1963.

Study of a rural community in the Northwest.

KIMBALL, Solon T., and Marion B. Pearsall. The Talladega Story: a Study in Community Process. University: University of Alabama Press, 1954.

An analysis of class and caste structures of an Alabama industrial-agricultural town of 13,000, based on observations made during a community self-study of health.

KOLB, J. H., and LeRoy J. Day. Interdependence in Town and Country Relations in Rural Society. Madison: University of Wisconsin Agriculture Experiment Station, 1950.

A Wisconsin county. Shows how the completely self-sufficient community in rural society has become out-moded, although people still retain local identifications.

----------. Rural Primary Groups. Madison: University of Wisconsin Agriculture Experiment Station, 1921.

A study of factors making for neighborhood cohesiveness.

LEONARD, Olen, and Charles P. Loomis. The Culture of a Contemporary Rural Community: El Cerrito, New Mexico. Rural Life Studies No. 1. Washington: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, 1941.

LOOMIS, Charles P. Social Relationships and Institutions in Seven New Rural Communities. Washington: USDA, 1940.

LOWRY, Ritchie P. Who's Running This Town? Community Leadership and Social Change. New York: Harper & Row, 1962.

A city of 30,000, where the "past and the present join with the future to offer the inhabitants one of the most pleasant environments to be found anywhere in the world."

Contents: The Changing Small Community; Micro City: a Sociological Profile; Conservative Ideology; Conservatism and Community Life; Typologies of Leaders; The Dynamics of Leadership; Leadership and Public Life at the Grass Roots.

LYND, Robert S., and Helen M. Lynd. Middletown: a Study in Modern American Culture. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, 1956. [First published, 1929.]

----------. Middleton in Transition: a Study in Cultural Conflicts. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, 1937.

Classic studies of a Midwestern city of 40,000 to 50,000 population.

MacLEISH, Kenneth. The Culture of a Contemporary Community: Landoff, N.H. Rural Life Studies No. 3. Washington: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, 1942.

MATTHEWS, Taylor. Experience Worlds of Mountain People: Institutional Efficiency in Appalachian Village and Hinterland Communities. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1937.

Demonstrates that even relatively small differences in the degree of physical isolation can retard social change.

MILLER, Delbert C., and James Dirksen. "The Identification of Visible, Concealed, and Symbolic Leaders in a Small Indiana City," Social Forces, 43:4 (May, 1965), 548-554.

MINER, Horace M. Culture and Agriculture: an Anthropological Study of a Corn Belt County. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1949.

MINER, Ward L. The World of William Faulkner. New York: Grove Press, 1952.

A perceptive description of Oxford, Mississippi.

MOE, Edward. The Culture of a Contemporary Rural Community: Irwin, Iowa. Rural Life Studies No. 5. Washington: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, 1942.

MONTGOMERY, James E. "Three Southern Appalachian Communities: an Analysis of Cultural Variables," Rural Sociology, (June, 1949), 138-148.

Communities in eastern Tennessee.

NELSON, Glen I. Social Change and Religious Organizations of Meeker County. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Agriculture Experiment Station, 1965.

A study of Meeker County, Minnesota. Contents: Introduction and Methodology; Religion in Meeker County; Membership Trends; Characteristics of Churches; Summary and Recommendations.

NELSON, Lowry. The Minnesota Community: Country and Town in Transition. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1960.

Minnesota's transition from an almost exclusively agricultural society to one that is predominantly industrial.

NIXON, Herman Clarence. Possum Trot. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1941.

Poverty and population decline in an Alabama community.

OESER, Oscar A., and F. E. Emery. Social Structure and Personality in a Rural Community. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1954.

Study of an Australian town, carried out as part of the UNESCO project for an international study of communities and social tensions.

Contents: The Community and Its History; Social Structure; Ideologies; Attitudes to Other Nations; Role Differentiation within the Family; Allocation of Economic Duties within the Family; Allocation of Power and Responsibility within the Family; Solidarity within the Family; The Integrative Role of the School; The School in Action; The Emergent Personality; Orientation of the Children to the Future; Is Mallee Town Typical of Australian Rural Communities?

POPE, Liston. Millhands and Preachers. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1942.

Transition of Gaston County, N. C. from an agricultural to an industrial economy.

Contents: The Rise of the Cotton Mills; The Role of the Churches in the Rise of the Mills; The Role of the Mills in the Growth of the Churches; The Emergence of Social Classes; The Emergence of Class Churches; Religious Denominations and Social Classes; Patterns of Denominational Development: Churches and Sects; The Control of Churches by Mills; The Social Constraint of the Churches; The Churches and Specific Economic Questions; Background of the Loray Strike: Stresses in Culture; The Loray Strike: A Clash of Cultures; Expulsion of the Communists; Cultural Reintegration.

SANDERSON, Dwight, and Harold Dorn. Rural Neighborhoods of Otsego County, New York. Ithaca: Cornell University Agriculture Experiment Station, 1934.

A study of the factors making for neighborhood cohesiveness.

SIMON, William, and John H. Gagnon. "The Decline and Fall of the Small Town," Trans-action, 4:5 (April, 1967), 42-51.

A comparison of three Illinois towns, with populations of 9,000, 7,000, and 3,000.

VOELKER, Stanley W. Economic and Sociological Trends Affecting Town and Country Churches in North Dakota. Fargo: North Dakota Council of Churches, 1962.

Contents: General Economic Situation; Population Trends; Projected Population Change in Each City and Village; Population Changes and Church Problems; Suggested Courses of Action for Rural Churches.

WARNER, W. Lloyd, J. O. Low, Paul S. Lunt, and Leo Srole. Yankee City. One volume, abridged edition. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1963.

This book is a summary of W. Lloyd Warner's classic five-volume study of a town of 14,000 in Massachusetts.

Contents: Yankee City: The Community and Its People; Social Class and Social Structure; The Family and Family Behavior in the Several Classes; Economic Life of the Community; The Associations of Yankee City; Status, Role, and Class Position; Larger Organizations in the System; Social Class Configurations; From Clippers to Textiles to Shoes; The Break in the Skill Hierarchy; Yankee City Loses Control of Its Factories; Living Space and the Advancement of the Ethnic Generations; The Ethnic Generations Climb the Occupational and Class Ladders; The Future of American Ethnic and Racial Groups.

The complete Yankee City Series: 1. The Social Life of a Modern Community, (1941); 2. The Status System of a Modern Community, (1942); 3. The Social Systems of American Ethnic Groups, (1945); 4. The Social System of the Modern Factory, (1947); 5. The Living and the Dead: a Study of the Symbolic Life of Americans, (1959). [All published by Yale University Press.]

The fifth volume contains an important section on sacred symbol systems, (Part IV): The Protestant Revolt and Protestant Symbolism; Sacred Sexuality - The Mother, the Father, and the Family in Christian Symbolism; The Symbolic Structure of the Sacred Year; Sacrifice, Suicide, and Tragedy.

WHEELER, Wayne. *Social Change: the Case of Lindsborg, Kansas*. Doctoral thesis. Columbia: University of Missouri, 1959.

WHITTAKER, Milo. *A Comparative Study of Two Rural Communities in Northern Illinois*. DeKalb: Northern Illinois State Teachers College, 1929.

An older study of differences in two communities similar in soil conditions and type of agriculture, and settled at about the same time by persons of English stock.

WILLIAMS, J. M. *Our Rural Heritage*. New York: Knopf, 1925.

----------. *The Expansion of Rural Life*. New York: Knopf, 1926.

Two studies of a New York town of 2,000 population. Some sociologists contend that Williams' studies have not been surpassed by any later community studies.

WYNNE, Waller. *The Culture of a Contemporary Rural Community: Harmony, Georgia*. Rural Life Studies No. 6. Washington: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, 1943.

ZIMMERMAN, Carle C. *The Changing Community*. New York: Harper, 1938.

Contains a number of interpretative community case studies.

----------. *Rural Organization: a Study of Primary Groups in Wake County, North Carolina*. Raleigh: North Carolina State College Agriculture Experiment Station, 1922.

A study of the living conditions of 1,000 farm families. First study in the South showing differences and similarities, as compared with other regions.

3. Sources of Information on Case Studies

BEERS, Howard W. "The Rural Community," in Joseph B. Gittler (ed.), *Review of Sociology: Analysis of a Decade.* New York: John Wiley, 1957.

A guide to studies published 1945-1955.

BLACKWELL, Gordon W. "Bibliography and Digests of Southern Rural Community Studies," in *Church and Community in the South.* Richmond: Knox Press, 1949.

Covers the period 1930-1945.

BRUNNER, Edmund de S. "Community Studies," in *The Growth of a Science: A Half-century of Rural Sociological Research in the United States*. New York: Harper, 1957.

A survey of community studies produced by early rural sociologists.

KRAFT, Timothy H. J. *The H. Paul Douglass Collection: Monographs, 1955-1964.* New York: LePlay Institute, 1965.

The H. Paul Douglass Collection of Church and Community Studies is maintained by the Department of Research Library of the National Council of Churches, and contains more than 800 field survey studies dating back to the 1920's.

This bibliography lists 386 studies, which represent a sizeable proportion of the studies completed during the years 1955-1964. In addition, 77 studies are described in detail in terms of purpose, method, and content.

REISS, Albert J. *A Review and Evaluation of Research on Community*. Nashville: Social Science Research Council, 1954. [Mimeographed.]

The most thorough critique yet to appear of the whole area of community studies, rural and urban. A Working Memorandum prepared for the Committee on Social Behavior of the Social Science Research Council.

----------. "Some Logical and Methodological Problems in Community Research," *Social Forces*, 33:1 (October, 1954), 51-57.

STEIN, Maurice. *The Eclipse of Community: An Interpretation of American Studies*. New York: Harper, 1960.

Problems and prospects of American community life, as seen in field studies conducted by sociologists during the past fifty years.

VIDICH, Arthur J., Joseph Bensman, and Maurice R. Stein. Reflections on Community Studies. New York: Wiley, 1964.

Treats the intimate connection between the investigator, his methods of investigation, his results, and his own future intellectual development. Various authors contribute essays on their own community studies.

II. COMMUNITY THEORY

1. Works of Special Interest

SANDERS, Irwin T. The Community: An Introduction to a Social System. 2nd rev. ed. New York: Ronald Press, 1966.

Perhaps the best introductory text on community theory for our purpose. Contents: Ways of Viewing the Community; The Community as a Social System; The Community as a Place; The People; Culture: Traditions and Values; Persons as Community Members; Groups within the Community; Social Groupings; Intergroup Networks and Major Community Systems; Family, Religion, and Morality; The Economy; Local Government; Education; Health; Social Welfare; Recreation; The Community as an Arena of Interaction; Recruitment, Socialization, and Social Control; Communication and Community Identity; Division of Labor, Job Allocation, and Distribution of Goods and Services; Allocation of Power; Adaptation and Integration: The Problem of Community Change; Community Action.

----------. Making Good Communities Better. Rev. ed. Kentucky: University of Kentucky Press, 1950.

A popular practical handbook for those interested in service to the community. Contents: What Makes a Good Community; How Communities Show Differences; How to Promote a Civic Program; How to Make Our Group Effective; Our Philosophy of Civic Service; Procedure for Civic Leaders.

WARREN, Roland L. The Community in America. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1963.

A popular text on community theory. Contents: Older and Newer Approaches to the Community; The "Great Change" in American Communities; Four American Communities and Their Allocation; Alternative Auspices for the Performance of Locality-Relevant Functions; The Community's Vertical Pattern: Ties to the Larger Society and Culture; The Community's Horizontal Pattern: The Relation of Local Units to Each Other; Community Action and Community Development.

NELSON, Lowry, Charles E. Ramsey, and Coolie Verner. Community Structure and Change. New York: Macmillan, 1960.

An introductory textbook covering most of the important areas of community theory. Contents: The Community: Its Study and Meaning; The Community in Its Space Relations; Regional Variations in the Community; Demographic Factors; The Value System; Communication and Public Opinion; Social Stratification; Power and Leadership; Age and Community Structure; Informal Groups; Formal Organizations; Family-Community Relations; The Religious Institution;

Political Organization; School-Community Relations; The Economic Institution; Health Organization; Social Change; Community Development; The Future Outlook. The book contains an especially useful bibliography.

2. Other Books on Community Theory

ARENSBERG, Conrad M., and Solon T. Kimball. Culture and Community. New York: Harcourt, Brace, and World, 1965.

The community as a master social system and a key to the understanding of society. Contents: The Meaning of Community; American Communities and Their Variations (American Communities, The Rural Community, The Fringe Community, The Town Community, Metropolis and Social Class); Cultural Derivations of Community Life; Community in Process.

BERNARD, Jessie. American Community Behavior. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1962.

A textbook, with emphasis on community competition and conflict. Contents: The Nature of Community; The New World; Structures and Systems; Social Order and Institutions; Competition; The Nature of Conflict; Competition among Communities; Ecological Competition within Communities and Its Institutionalization; The Institutionalization of Competition in the Market; The Institutionalization of Competition in the Job Market; The Way Competition for Room at the Top is Institutionalized; Competition and the Biological Composition of the Community; Competition in the Field of Religion; The Consumer's Conflict; Labor-Management Conflict; Negro-White Conflict; Denominational Conflict; Jews and Non-Jews; Other Minority-Group Conflict; Political Conflict and Competition; How Successful are Enacted Norms?; Influence and Power in Community Life; Functional Community Disorganization; the Breakdown in Subsystems; Schismatic Community Disorganization; the Breakdown of Group Relationships; Normative Community Disorganization; Individual Nonconformity; Social Disorder: Violence; Community Dissociation; The World Community.

BIDDLE, William W., and Loureide J. Biddle. The Community Development Process: the Rediscovery of Local Initiative. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1965.

Although intended primarily for educators, community planners, and social and religious workers seeking to improve the local community, this book sheds much light on the structure of the community itself. Of particular interest: description of a development project in an Appalachian mining community (Chapter 2); discussion of rural changes (Chapter 10); the role of the church (Chapter 14).

BROWNELL, Baker. The Human Community: Its Philosophy and Practice for a Time of Crisis. New York: Harper, 1950.

An older work, but often quoted. Of special interest: Decline in Rural Life (Chapter 1); Rural and Urban Differences (Chapter 3); Religion and Community (Chapter 7); Nature of Community (Chapter 8); Survival of the Community (Chapter 11).

FRANKENBERG, Ronald. Communities in Britain: Social Life in Town and Country. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1966.

Part I contains a description of several small British communities. Part II draws general sociological conclusions in terms of current community theory. Of special interest is the chapter on "Theories of Social Change." The book is well written, and easy to read.

GOODENOUGH, Ward H. Cooperation in Change: An Anthropological Approach to Community Development. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1963.

Although set in a world context, this book will prove useful to those who wish to understand the process of change in American communities. The first part deals with the factors underlying the change-process: wants and needs, custom, values, beliefs, the idea of personal worth, identity, and social control. The second part outlines the pitfalls to be avoided by those seeking to introduce change, and offers advice on practical approaches.

HILLMAN, Arthur. Community Organization and Planning. New York: Macmillan, 1950.

Of special interest: the chapter on "Changing Forms of the Community."

HOIBERG, Otto G. Exploring the Small Community. Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1955.

The result of seven years of field work in Nebraska, this book is an attempt to help rural people solve their community problems. The first chapter, "Understanding the Small Community," is especially helpful for our purpose. Other chapters: Community Planning; Coordinating Community Activities; Diminishing Social Cleavages; Leadership Development; Business and Industry; Community Recreation; The Community School; The Church; Local Government; Medical Care; Cultural Opportunities; Beautification; The Small Community: a Social Frontier.

KINNEMAN, John A. The Community in American Society. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1947.

An introductory text.

KOLB, John H. Emerging Rural Communities: Group Relations in Rural Society - A Review of Wisconsin Research in Action. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1959.

A review and interpretation of social research and action programs in which the University of Wisconsin has participated since 1910. Contents: Emerging Patterns Form Interdependent Communities; Neighborhoods: Origins, Frontier Backgrounds, and Early Characteristics; Some Changes, Recent Trends, and Intergroup Relations; Families' Reactions to Neighborhood Situations; Communities: Some Earlier Problems and Emerging Town-Country Patterns; A National Reference and Trends toward Intercommunity Relations; Organized Interest Groups: Their Place in Community Interrelations; Intercommunity Interdependencies: The Prospect.

MacIVER, Robert M. Community: A Sociological Study. New York: Macmillan, 1928.

An older work, but still useful.

MERCER, Blaine E. The American Community. New York: Random House, 1956.

A college text.

REDFIELD, Robert. The Little Community: Viewpoints for the Study of a Human Whole. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1955.

An attempt to construct a theoretical framework for the study of small communities. Highly technical.

SOWER, Christopher, et al. Community Involvement: the Webs of Formal and Informal Ties that Make for Action. New York: Free Press, 1957.

A study of the social processes involved in initiating a voluntary self-study of health services in a midwestern county. The survey was initiated by the authors, who were able to enlist the cooperation of 700 persons not much interested in the objectives of the survey, through managing the processes of decision-making and communication and drawing on the established "fund of goodwill." The book sheds much light on the nature of formal and informal group relationships. Two sections of special interest: Midwest Beliefs, Values and Organizations (Chapter 1); and The Formation and Functions of Informal Group Relationships (Chapter 12).

STEIN, Maurice. The Eclipse of Community: an Interpretation of American Studies. New York: Harper, 1960.

An attempt to draw a general community theory from various case studies. Of special interest is the section on anthropological, psychoanalytic, and sociological perspectives on the community. A valuable work for our purpose.

SUSSMAN, Marvin B. (ed.). Community Structure and Analysis. New York: Crowell, 1959.

A collection of articles on community theory. Of special interest: Allen D. Edwards, "Types of Rural Communities"; Vincent H. Whitney, "Urban Impact on a Rural Township."

WARREN, Roland L. (ed.). Perspectives on the American Community: A Book of Readings. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1966.

A book of readings designed to accompany the author's The Community in America. Selections of special interest: Conrad M. Arensberg, "The Community as Object and as Sample"; Richard Dewey, "The Rural-Urban Continuum"; Harold F. Kaufman, "Toward an Interactional Conception of Community"; Robert A. Nisbet, "Moral Values and Community"; Talcott Parsons, "The Principal Structures of Community"; Albert J. Reiss, Jr., "The Sociological Study of Communities"; Dwight Sanderson, "Locating the Rural Community"; Roland L. Warren, "Toward a Reformulation of Community Theory"; Roland L. Warren, "Toward a Typology of Extra-Community Controls Limiting Local Community Autonomy."

ZIMMERMAN, Carle C. The Changing Community. New York: Harper, 1938.

Discusses community theory and analyzes numerous case studies. An older work but still valuable.

3. Articles and Excerpts

BEERS, Howard W. "The Rural Community," in Joseph B. Gittler (ed.), Review of Sociology: Analysis of a Decade. New York: Wiley, 1957.

An attempt to define the nature of the rural community.

COLEMAN, James S. Community Conflict. New York: Free Press, 1957. [Pamphlet.]

An excellent essay on the nature and process of dissention within communities.

Contents: The Setting and Initiation of Controversy; The Dynamics of Controversy; Factors Affecting the Course of Controversy; Underlying Premises and Research Problems.

FORD, Thomas R., and Willis A. Sutton, Jr. "The Impact of Change on Rural Communities and Fringe Areas: Review of a Decade's Research," in James H. Copp (ed.), Our Changing Rural Society. Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1964.

HILLER, George A., Jr. "Definition of Community: Areas of Agreement," Rural Sociology, 20 (1955), 111-123.

KOLB, John H., and Edmund de S. Brunner. "Rural Communities," in A Study of Rural Society. Cambridge, Mass.: Houghton Mifflin, 1952.

A good introduction to the concept of the rural community and its history.

LERNER, Max. "The Decline of the Small Town," in America as a Civilization, vol. 1. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1961.

An historian's view of the role of the small town in American life.

MacIVER, Robert M., and Charles H. Page. "The Community," and "City, County, and Region," in Society: an Introductory Analysis. New York: Rinehart Winston, 1959.

Highly recommended as an introduction to the study of community theory.

NELSON, Lowry. "The Rural Community," in Rural Sociology. New York: American Book Co., 1952.

Somewhat outdated by later works.

ROGERS, Everett M. "Rural and Suburban Communities," in Social Change in Rural Society. New York: Appleton-Century, 1960.

A chapter in an introductory textbook on rural sociology. Brief.

SLOCUM, Walter L. "Rural Communities," in Agricultural Sociology. New York: Harper, 1962.

A chapter in an introductory text.

SMITH, Hilary. "Main Street: a Job for the Church," America, 114 (May 14, 1966), 689-691.

A commentary on the approach of the Catholic Church to the small community.

SUTTON, Willis A., Jr., and Jiri Kolaja. "The Concept of Community," Rural Sociology, 25:2 (June, 1960), 197-203.

4. Practical Aids for Studying Your Community

BLACKWELL, Gordon W. "Outline for Surveys of Towns and Cities," in Church and Community in the South. Richmond: Knox Press, 1949.

Community Survey: For Use by the Community Study Committee in Providing Basic Information concerning Community Development. St. Louis: Christian Board of Publications, n. d. [Pamphlet, 15 pp.]

HOTCHKISS, Wesley A. A Self-Study Manual for Church and Community. New York: United Church of Christ, Town and Country Department, 1951.

LAMB, Robert. "Suggestions for a Study of Your Hometown," Human Organization, XI (summer, 1952), 29-32.

An informal method of community study, especially suitable for the busy pastor. Highly recommended. Mimeographed reprints are distributed by: Students for a Democratic Society, 119 Fifth Avenue, New York.

McCARROLL, Richard S. A Guide for the Development of a New Church. New York: Board of National Missions, United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., 1960. [270 pp.]

PERRY, Everett L. Field Survey in Selection of Areas and Sites for New Church Development and Church Extension. Board of National Missions, United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., 1964. [Mimeographed, 23 pp.]

Contents: Compiling a List of Possible New Church Development Areas; Screening the List and Establishing Priorities; Surveying a Specific Area; Deciding Whether Relocation May Be the Answer; Selecting a Site; Aids and Resources for a Field Survey.

----------. Some Suggestions for Church-Community Surveys. New York: Board of National Missions, United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., 1957. [48 pp.]

SILLS, Horace S. Congregational Study Guide for Cooperative Use. St. Louis: United Church Press, 1967. [Mimeographed, 24 pp.]

Highly recommended.

Studying the Community: A Basis for Planning Library Adult Education Services. Chicago: American Library Association, 1960.

WARREN, Roland L. Studying Your Community. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1955. [385 pp.]

Contents: Your Community: Its Background and Setting; Your Community's Economic Life; Government, Politics, and Law Enforcement; Community Planning; Housing; Education; Recreation; Religious Activities; Social Insurance and Public Assistance; Aids to Family Living and Child Welfare; Health; Provision for Special Groups; Communication; Intergroup Relations; Associations; Community Organization; Organizing a Community Survey; Aids to the Survey; Some Important Aspects of the Community; List of Agencies.

"Your Community Looks at Itself: A Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey," New South, 6:4 (April, 1951), 1-68.

Some General Aids.

Rand-McNally Commercial Atlas. [Published yearly; available in most libraries.]

County and City Data Book. U. S. Census Bureau. [Latest edition, 1962.] Includes 267 separate items of information on each county in the United States.

III. RURAL SOCIOLOGY

1. Materials of Special Interest

COPP, James H. (ed.). Our Changing Rural Society: Perspectives and Trends. Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1964.

Treats the dramatic changes now taking place in the rural population, and in rural power, community, and social relationships.

Contents: Robin Williams, "American Society in Transition"; Olaf Larson, "Rural Society in Transition: The American Setting"; Donald Bogue, "Recent Population Trends in the United States and Their Causes"; Christopher Sower, "The Changing Power Structure in Agriculture"; Lee G. Burchinal, "The Rural Family of the Future"; Thomas R. Ford, "The Impact of Change on Rural Communities and Fringe Areas: Review of a Decade's Research"; George M. Beal, "Social Action: Instigated Social Change in Large Social Systems"; Joe M. Bohlen, "The Adoption and Diffusion of Ideas in Agriculture"; Robert C. Bealer, "A Reconsideration of Social Change in Rural Sociology"; Irwin T. Sanders, "Community Development Programs in Sociological Perspective"; James H. Copp, "The Future of Rural Sociology in an Industrialized Society."

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Farm Goals in Conflict: Family Farm, Income, Freedom, Security. Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1963.

Papers from a Conference on "Goals and Values in Agriculture," held in 1963 at Iowa State University.

Contents: Lee Burchinal, "The Issues in Farm Goals and Values; Shirley E. Greene, "Theology of Rural Life: A Protestant Perspective"; George H. Speltz, "Theology of Rural Life: A Catholic Perspective"; Willard W. Cochrane, "Beliefs and Values Underlying Agricultural Policies and Programs"; W. E. Hamilton, "Goals and Values Underlying Farm Bureau Policies"; Gilbert Rhode, "Goals and Values Underlying Programs of Farmers Union"; Herschel D. Newsom, "Goals and Values Underlying Programs of the Grange"; Robert J. Lampman, "Goals for the American Economy"; Oren Staley, "The National Farmers Organization"; Henry A. McCanna, "Goals and Values in American Agriculture: The Protestant Program"; Edward W. O'Rourke, "Goals and Values Underlying Programs of the Catholic Church in Rural U. S. A."; J. B. Claar, "Goals, Values and Cooperative Extension Programs"; Tyler Thompson, "Evaluation on an Ethical Basis"; Kenneth E. Boulding, "Agricultural Organizations and Policies: A Personal Evaluation"; Robin M. Williams, "How to Judge Institutional Programs"; Andrew Hacker, "An Evaluation by a Political Scientist"; E. W. Hofstee, "European Perspectives of Agricultural Changes and Societal Adaptations."

KOLB, John H., and Edmund deS. Brunner. A Study of Rural Society. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Riverside Press, 1952.

Highly recommended as an introduction to rural sociology.

Contents: What Is Rural Society -- Why Study It?; Cultural Origins and Rural Regions; The Mobility of Rural Population; Changing Patterns of Fertility, Residence and Age; Psychological Characteristics of Rural People; The Agricultural Enterprise -- Social Implications; Man and His Land; The Social Function of Land; Cooperation -- Rural Society's Middle Way; Agriculture Adjusting to National and World Economy; Rural Families; Country Neighborhoods; Agricultural Villages and Small Towns; Rural Communities; Rural Interest Groups and Classes; Rural-Urban Relationships; Standards of Living and the Rural Home; Education and the Schools; Adult Education; Religion and the Rural Church; Rural Recreation and the Cultural Arts; Rural Health and Medical Services; Rural Welfare and Social Security; Local Government -- A Social Institution; Rural Welfare in Underdeveloped Countries; Rural Society and the Great Society.

NESIUS, Ernest J. The Rural Society in Transition. Public Affairs Series No. 3. Morgantown: West Virginia Center for Appalachian Studies and Development, 1966.

This 66-page booklet contains four lectures given by Dr. Nesius at the American Baptist Rural Church Center, Green Lake, Wisconsin in 1965. He describes what has happened in rural life over the past two-hundred years, what is happening now, the problems which are emerging, and how groups and organizations (including the Church) will have to change to meet these problems. This is perhaps the most useful analysis of the present town and country scene to date.

TAYLOR, Lee, and Arthur R. Jones, Jr. Rural Life and Urbanized Society.

A significant study of the process of urbanization of rural society.

Contents: Medieval Life: Ruralized Social Organization; Contemporary America: Urbanized Social Organization; Rural-Urban Differences; Farm People; Rural Nonfarm and Suburban Residents; Decentralized Industry and Rural Nonfarm Employment; Vacationing Itinerants in Rural Areas; Social Significance of Settlement Patterns; Government Agricultural Programs: A National Success Story; Agribusiness; Technology, Mechanization, and Agribusiness; Professionals and Specialists in Agribusiness; Commercial and Part-Time Farming; Vertical Integration in the Food and Fiber Industry; Social Institutions and Urbanized Society; Family Life from Farms to Suburbia; Schools for the Preadult Years; Land-Grant Colleges -- Adult Education; Church Organization from National Parks to Suburbia; Levels of Living; Government, Political Organization, and Ideologies; Health and Welfare Provisions and Ideologies; Participation in the Arts.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Rural People in the American Economy. Agricultural Economic Report No. 101. Washington: USDA Economic Research Service, 1966.

An 128-page analysis of the present rural situation.

Contents:

Rural People and Their Work: Population; Labor Force; Unemployment and Underemployment; Income; Projections to 1970.

Availability of Services and Amenities: Overview; Education and Training; Health; Housing; Welfare Programs; The Quality of Life.

People in Problem Situations: Overview; Boxed-in Rural Residents; Hired Farm Labor; Negroes; Spanish-speaking People; American Indians; Other Minority Groups; Elderly Persons; Area Poverty.

Economic Development in Rural America: National and Regional Policies; Lagging Regions; How Local Economies Grow; Role of Government and Other Organizations; Integrated Planning for Development.

2. Selected Textbooks in Rural Sociology

LOOMIS, Charles P., and J. Allan Beegle. Rural Sociology: The Strategy of Change. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1957.

Contents: Social Systems and Social Change; Locality Systems; Family and Kinship Systems; Informal Social Systems; Regional Social Systems; Hierarchical Social Systems; Religious Social Systems; Educational Social Systems; Governmental Social Systems; Farmers' Organizations As Social Systems; Social Systems in Health; Federal Agency Systems; Library and Mass Media Systems; Direction and Strategy of Change.

BERTRAND, Alvin L. (ed.). Rural Sociology: An Analysis of Contemporary Rural Life. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1958.

Contents: The Rural Population and Rural Locality Groups; Social Differentiation and Participation in Rural Areas; The Major Rural Social Institutions; Social Processes and Special-interest Groups in Rural Areas; Social Movements and Social Change in Rural Areas; Rural Sociology in Perspective.

NELSON, Lowry. Rural Sociology. New York: American Book Company, 1952.

Contents: The Physical Environment and Spatial Patterns of Rural Life; The Biosocial Basis of Rural Society; Social Interaction in the Rural Environment; Rural Social Institutions.

ROGERS, Everett M. Social Change in Rural Society: A Textbook in Rural Sociology. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1960.

Contents: Culture, Personality, and Social Change; Group Relationships; Social Classes; Rural and Suburban Communities; The Rural Family; The Rural Church in a Changing Society; Rural Schools; Farmer Organizations as Pressure Groups; Government Agricultural Agencies; The Business of Farming; Rural Social Problems; Communication of Agricultural Technology; Agricultural Adjustment and Population Change; Rural Sociologists and Development Abroad; Rural Society in the Future.

SLOCUM, Walter L. Agricultural Sociology: A Study of Sociological Aspects of American Farm Life. New York: Harper, 1962.

Contents: Rural People; Culture: The Heritage of the Past; Social Processes: Dynamic Aspects of Life; Social Systems: Networks of Relationship; Community Development.

SMITH, T. Lynn. The Sociology of Rural Life. Rev. ed. New York: Harper, 1947.

Contents: The Rural Population; Rural Social Organization; Social Processes in Rural Society.

3. The Church in Rural Society

BERTRAND, Alvin L. "The Rural Church: Characteristics and Problems," in Rural Sociology. New York: Mc-Graw-Hill, 1958.

KOLB, John H., and Edmund deS. Brunner. "Religion and the Rural Church," in A Study of Rural Society. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Houghton-Mifflin, 1952.

NELSON, Lowry. "Religion and the Rural Church," and "The Church as a Social Institution," in Rural Sociology. New York: American Book Company, 1952

ROGERS, Everett M. "The Rural Church in a Changing Society," in Social Change

in Rural Society. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1960.

SLOCUM, Walter L. "Rural Religious Systems," in Agricultural Sociology. New York: Harper, 1962.

SMITH, T. Lynn. "Religion and the Rural Church," in The Sociology of Rural Life. Rev. ed. New York: Harper, 1947.

TAYLOR, Lee, and Arthur R. Jones, Jr. "Church Organization from National Parks to Suburbia," in Rural Life and Urbanized Society. New York: Oxford University Press, 1964.

4. Other Materials

AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION. Annual Conference Proceedings. Chicago: American Country Life Association.

Titles: Achieving Quality Life in the Countryside (1967); Toward Excellence in Community Living in the Countryside (1966); Challenge of the New Leisure (1965); Purposeful Recreation for Personal Growth in Country Life (1964); Our Concern for the Disadvantaged in Town & Country Society (1963); Our Town & Country Society Looks at Itself (1962); Continuing Education and Country Life (1961); Making the Most of Human Resources through Rural Community Development (1959); Mobilizing Forces for Dynamic Action in Rural Life (1958); Getting Action to Meet Community Needs (1953); The Farm Family: Its Contribution and Its Problems (1952); Rural Life in a Changing World (1946).

ANDERSON, Arnold C. "Trends in Rural Sociology," in Robert K. Merton (ed.), Sociology Today. New York: Basic Books, 1959.

AYLESWORTH, Philip F. Keeping Abreast of Change in the Rural Community. Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 215. Washington: USDA Federal Extension Service, 1959.

An important thirteen-page bulletin summarizing the changes taking place in rural communities today, prepared especially for the use of Church leaders. The material for the report was gleaned from scores of publications of the United States Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges.

BERTRAND, Alvin L. "Communication and Technological Change in Rural Society," in Rural Sociology. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1958.

BERTRAND, Alvin L., and Harold W. Osborne. "Rural Industrialization: A Situational Analysis," Rural Sociology, 25:4 (December, 1960), 387-393.

BIRD, Alan R. Development and Antipoverty Work: An Exploration of Questions Relating to Rural People. Paper Presented to the Commission on the Church in Town and Country, National Council of Churches, March, 1967. Washington: USDA Economic Research Service, 1967. [Mimeographed.]

Contains an interesting projection about the future of town and country areas.

----------. Poverty in Rural Areas of the United States. Agricultural Economic Report No 63. Washington: USDA Economic Research Service, Resource Development Economics Division, 1964.

A 45-page summary of poverty conditions in rural areas.

BRUNNER, Edmund deS. The Growth of a Science. New York: Harper, 1957.

A guide to studies in rural sociology, to 1957.

DUNCAN, Otis Dudley, and Albert J. Reiss, Jr. Social Characteristics of Urban and Rural Communities. New York: Wiley, 1956.

FREEMAN, Orville. Agriculture/2000 -- Knowledge for Living. Address before New York State Agriculture Leaders, March 23, 1967. Washington: USDA, 1967.

The Secretary of Agriculture predicts what the rural world will be like in the year 2000.

FULLER, Wayne E. R.F.D.: The Changing Face of Rural America. Bloomington: University of Indiana Press, 1964.

How Rural Free Delivery of the mails helped break down rural isolation.

GOTTMANN, Jean. "The Revolution in Land Use," in Megalopolis. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1961.

A chapter concerned with the rural areas of the Northeast, adjacent to our large cities.

GUNLOGSON, G. B. Bringing New Life to the Country Town and Countryside. Marshall, Minnesota: Marshall Messenger, 1966.

A fourteen-page pamphlet offering practical suggestions for increasing the quality and prosperity of country towns.

GUNLOGSON, G. B. What's the Future for the Country Town and the Countryside? Fargo, N. D.: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies, 1963.

A 47-page pamphlet in which the author attempts to predict the future role of town and country areas within the total context of American life.

HIGBEE, Edward. Farms & Farmers in an Urban Age. New York: Twentieth Century Fund, 1963.

A well-documented presentation of the situation of the modern American farmer.

KATZ, Elihu. "Communication Research and the Image of Society: Convergence of Two Traditions," American Journal of Sociology, LXV: 5 (March, 1960), 435-440.

How the new realization of the role of interpersonal relations in communication has brought the disciplines of rural sociology and communication science together. Of special interest are the author's conclusions regarding personal influence in both urban and rural society.

LERNER, Max. "The Way of the Farmer," America as a Civilization, vol. 1. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1961.

The mentality of the American farmer in historical perspective.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

BURCHINAL, Lee G. (ed.). Rural Youth in Crisis: Facts, Myths, and Social Change. Background Papers for the National Conference on "Problems of Rural Youth in a Changing Environment," Sponsored by the National Committee for Children and Youth, and Held at Stillwater, Oklahoma, 1963. Washington: U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1965.

Contents: Rural Community Backgrounds; Rural Education; Physical and Mental Health of Rural Youth; Prevention and Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency in Rural Areas; Adapting to Urban Ways; Helping Socially Disadvantaged Rural Youth.

NASH, Ruth Cowan (ed.). Rural Youth in a Changing Environment. Report of the National Conference Sponsored by the National Committee for Children and Youth, Held at Stillwater, Oklahoma, 1963. Washington: National Committee for Children and Youth, 1965.

Contents: A Study of the Problems, Attitudes and Aspirations of Rural Youth; Some White House Reflections on the Problems of Rural Youth; Guidelines and New Meanings; Perspectives on Rural Youth Employment;

Education: The Best Farm Program of All; Rural Youth and Economic Progress; Rural Youth and the Proposed National Service Corps; The Outlook for Low-Income Youth in Rural Areas; The Spanish-Speaking Youth: From the Farm to the City; A Future for Indian Youth in Rural Areas; Research Possibilities under Title I of the Manpower Development and Training Act; The Implementation in Rural Areas of the President's Program on Mental Retardation; Organizing a Program for Delinquency Prevention in Rural Areas.

SCHWEITZER, H. J. (ed.). *Rural Sociology in a Changing Urbanized Society.* Background Papers for a 1964 Illinois Seminar. Urbana: University of Illinois, Department of Agricultural Economics, 1966.

Papers: Paul A. Miller, "Rural Sociology: An Administrator's Overview"; Olaf F. Larson, "Rural Social Organization and Social Change"; George M. Beal, "Decision Making in Social Change."

SJOBERG, Gideon. "The Rural-Urban Dimension in Preindustrial, Transitional, and Industrial Societies," in Robert E. L. Faris (ed.), *Handbook of Modern Sociology.* Chicago: Rand McNally, 1964.

A theoretical essay on the difference between rural and urban life.

SOLBERG, Earling D. *Comprehensive Plans for Improving Rural Counties.* Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 316. Washington: USDA Economic Research Service, 1967.

A ten-page pamphlet showing how a county can best use what it has to become the kind of place it wants to be.

TREMBLEY, Marc-Adelard, and Walter J. Anderson (eds.). *Rural Canada in Transition: A Multidimensional Study of the Impact of Technology and Urbanization on Traditional Society.* Ottawa: Agricultural Economics Research Council of Canada, 1966.

III. RECENT PROTESTANT TOWN & COUNTRY MATERIALS

1. General and Miscellaneous

BIEGNER, Paul R. "Death and Birth of the Parish in Town and Country," in Martin E. Marty (ed.), Death and Birth of the Parish. St. Louis: Concordia, 1964.

The changing situation in town and country and its effects on the Churches. The local congregation is confused about its mission, reluctant to give up nostalgic rural values, guilty of empire building, intense institutionalism, legalistic morality, over-churching, and failure to reach out to the unchurched. Renewal involves achieving awareness of mission, self-study and creative planning, the use of small groups, community involvement, and evangelism. Many practical hints are offered.

CARR, James McLeod. Our Church Meeting Human Needs. Atlanta: Church and Community Press, 1962.

A practical guide for pastors in developing church programs to meet the needs of individuals and communities. The author has had long years of experience as a pastor, as an area director of Christian education, and as secretary of the Town and Country Church Department of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

Contents: Our Church Meeting Human Needs; Pastor and People: A Team; O Come, Let Us Worship; Come and See -- Go and Tell; Thou Shalt Teach Them; Why Be Concerned with Money?; Into All the World; Our Churches Working Together; Working Together in the Larger Parish; Advertising Is Good if the Product is Good; Planning Our Church Buildings; Land and Life: Inseparable; Resources for Developing Your Area; The Church Must Serve the Total Community; Called to the Ministry--Called to the Country.

CAYLOR, John (ed.). Our Mission in Town and Country. Graded Series of Home Mission Studies. Atlanta: Home Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention, 1959.

Popular presentations of home mission problems, graded for Sunday School use.

Titles in the series: Reaching Rural Churches, by J. T. Gillespie (for adults); Call to the Country, by Garland Hendricks (for young people); Deepstep R. F. D., by Marion McGinty Vinzant (for intermediates); Mike and His Four Star Goal, by John T. Carter (for juniors); Sammy in the Country, by Frances Carter (for primaries). A teacher's guide is available for each book in the series.

CLARK, Carl A. Rural Churches in Transition. Nashville: Broadman Press, 1959.

An attempt to make a serious study of the rural church scene from the Southern

Baptist point of view. Each chapter begins with an actual case history to highlight the theme of the chapter.

Contents: A Study in Contrasts; The Rural Revolution; Living in a Dying Community; Rural Horizons; What's Happening to Rural People?; What's Happening to Rural Youth? The Techniques of Progress; Why Churches Fail to Grow; Problems and Attitudes; A Dedicated Ministry; Large and Small Churches; The Pastor in the Community; The Message of the Rural Pulpit; The Future of the Rural Church.

CLARK, Carl A., and Kenneth D. Bradshaw. Studies on the Church in the Rural-Urban Fringe. Atlanta: Home Mission Board, Department of Urban-Rural Missions, Southern Baptist Convention, 1963.

A report on a study of Southern Baptist churches located on the rural-urban fringe. The study was concerned with such factors as the attitudes of pastors regarding the success of their churches, the problems of finance, rapid social change, the dedication of church workers, friction within the congregation, and the involvement of the laity in denominational concerns.

DeVRIES, Charles. Inside Rural America: A Lutheran View. Chicago: Lutheran Council in the U.S.A., 1962.

An extensive analysis of the structures and goals that have been set up by the Lutheran Churches to meet the problems facing the Church in town and country.

EKOLA, Giles C. Town and Country America. St. Louis: Concordia, 1967.

What is meant by town and country? What are the underlying relationships and interdependencies of urban and rural America? In seven chapters this book seeks to analyze the basic elements that join metropolitan and nonmetropolitan people in a common cause.

Experimental Ministries in Town and Country. Kansas City, Missouri: Roanridge Training and Conference Center, 1966. [Mimeographed, 24 pp.]

Reports on four experimental missions conducted by the Episcopal Church. Includes information on a unified mission field across diocesan boundaries; a mobile and flexible method of ministry to scattered people; and an experiment in mobilizing resources beyond the parish structure to minister to a whole region.

FRYE, G. Shubert. Witness in Crisis: Toward Renewal of Commitment in Town and Country. Crisis in Town and Country: A Call to the Church. New York: Board of National Missions, United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., 1965 and 1961.

Two pamphlets analyzing the current situation in town and country, and discussing principles and practical applications for the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

GREENE, Shirley E. Ferment on the Fringe: Studies of Rural Churches in Transition. Philadelphia: Christian Education Press, 1960.

Case histories of ten churches located on the fringes of metropolitan areas, showing their response to the challenge of change. In one of the introductory chapters the author attempts to analyze the reasons why some of the churches achieved greater success than others.

----------. "Theology of Rural Life: A Protestant Perspective," in Farm Goals in Conflict. Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1963.

JUDY, Marvin T. Frontiers in Nonmetropolitan Church Strategies. Dallas: Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University, 1967.

A fifteen-page essay.

Contents: The Town and Country Church Movement--Historical Background; Transition and Shock; Some Problem Areas in Town and Country Churches; Church Planning in Nonmetropolitan Areas; Some Suggestions for Action.

----------. Parish Development Aids. Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1964. [Pamphlet, 24 pp.]

Contents: Definition of a Parish; Factors to be Considered in Establishing a Parish; Factors to be Considered in Planning the Life of a Parish; Standards to be Observed in Establishing a Parish; Procedures for Establishing a Cooperative Parish; Parish Development Aids.

LEBOLD, Keene R. Position Paper on the Church in Town and Country. Merom, Indiana: Ecumenical Center of Renewal and Planning, 1966. [Mimeographed, 14 pp.]

The attitude of "agricultural fundamentalism" (over-idealized and romantic view of rural life) has kept the small town church turned in on itself. If the Church is to fulfill a truly vital mission, a change of heart must occur, and there must be willingness to adapt the Church's ministry to a changing situation. The author pleads for an approach focused not only on the individual small town, but on the larger "functional economic area" (FEA) of which it is a part. Ecumenical planning and action are vitally necessary now, and there are many areas in which religious groups can cooperate without sacrificing their principles or identity.

McBRIDE, C. R. Protestant Churchmanship for Rural America. Valley Forge, Pa.: Judson Press, 1962.

Perhaps the most valuable general work on the town and country church to date.

Contents: Beginnings of the Rural Church Movement; Dynamic Personalities;

A Survey of Rural Church Programs; The Land and Its People: Prominent Rural Organizations; An Ecology; The Church's Area of Responsibility; Surveying the Field; Organizing for Effective Service; The Overchurched Community; Enlisting the Church Membership; Worship; Evangelism; Christian Education; Buildings and Equipment; Building a Church Program; Financing the Program; A Divine Summons; A Town-Country Ministry; Making Both Ends Meet; The Minister's Tenure of Office; The Library and Study Habits; The Minister Goes Calling; Preaching the Gospel; Etiquette, Funerals, and Weddings; The Minister at Play; Architect of the Town-Country Community; Program Suggestions.

The author is professor of town-country church leadership at the Central Baptist Theological Seminary in Kansas City.

McCANNA, Henry. "Goals and Values in American Agriculture: The Protestant Program," in Farm Goals in Conflict. Ames: Iowa State University, 1963.

MEDEARIS, Dale W. Disciples of Christ in Town and Country. St. Louis: Christian Board of Publications, 1959.

A 43-page pamphlet on the Disciples' approach to town and country problems.

Contents: Profile of the Current Scene; Some Things that Need to Happen; Our Town and Country Program; Prospects for the Future.

Methodism and the Mission in Town and Country America. Report of Town and Country Work to the Division of National Missions, 1964. New York: Department of Town and Country Work, The Methodist Church, 1964.

Contents: This is Town and Country America; People; Communities in Town and Country; What is the Modern Rural Community?; What is Happening to Town and Country Communities?; The Institutions which Make Up Communities; Impact upon the Church; This is the Methodist Church in Town and Country America; The Church in Town and Country Also is Changing; Is the Group Ministry the Answer?; A Study of Methodist Group Ministries; Ralph L. Williamson, "Cooperation among Churches in Town and Country"; Elliott L. Fisher, "Don't Forget the Countryside!"

MATHER, William G. "Religious Attitudes in the Small Church," Information Service of the Bureau of Research and Survey of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A., XLIII: 8 (April 11, 1964), 1-6.

MUELLER, E. W. Resource Addresses, Articles, and Papers.

Dr. Mueller, of the Department of Church and Community Planning of the Lutheran Council in the U. S. A., has written extensively on the problems of the town and country church. A list of available materials (and also other Lutheran materials on town and country) may be obtained from the Lutheran Council in the U. S. A., 130 North Wells St., Chicago, Illinois 60606. Examples of the available titles: A Directive toward Developing a Responsible Town and Country Congregation; Congregational Development vs. Congregational Action; Guidelines in Setting up a Program to Solve Local Problems; How to Evangelize a Diminishing Community; People Are Our Business; The Church and Rural Youth; The Church in Town and Country Faces Realities; What is Happening in the Countryside.

QUINN, Bernard. The Protestant Approach to Town & Country: A Study-Guide for Catholics. Town & Country Report No. 1. Washington, D. C.: Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate, 1967.

An attempt to interpret to Catholics the major trends in the Protestant Town and Country Movement.

RICH, Mark. The Rural Church Movement. Columbia, Missouri: Juniper Knoll Press, 1957.

A seminary textbook, outlining the four periods of the Rural Church Movement. Part one treats the "Period of Solidarity - 1620-1775"; part two the "Period of Division - 1775-1870"; and part three the "Period of Decay and Concern - 1870-1909." The fourth part treats the modern period, under the following chapter headings: The Movement Gets Underway (1910-1917); National Church Agencies Take Hold (1910-1917); Congregation and Ministers (1910-1917); The Pen and the Movement (1910-1917); Rural Forces Organize for Action (1917-1925); Depression Losses and Gains (1926-1936); Harnessing Ideas and Programs during the Depression; New Hands at the Helm (1937-1942); The Movement Grows Up (1943-); Ministers and Churches; National Departments of Town and Country Churches; Statements of Policy; Centers and Agencies; The Rural Church Situation; The New Town and Country Church: A Forecast; The Rural Church Movement as a Social Force.

RURAL CHURCH CENTER.

The American Baptist Rural Church Center at Green Lake, Wisconsin, publishes a list of town and country materials available to ministers through the Rural Church Center Library. The list is updated periodically.

SMITH, Rockwell C. The Church in Our Town: A Study of the Relationship between the Church and the Rural Community. Rev. ed. Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1955.

The author teaches at Garret (Methodist) Theological Seminary, which is the graduate school of religion of Northwestern University.

Written for town and country churchmen, and in the context of the author's own experience as a rural pastor, this book focuses materials from the academic disciplines of rural sociology and agricultural economics on the concerns of the rural church. An important work, which has been well received by pastors.

Contents: What Do We Mean by "Rural"?; The Framework of Rural Society; Fitting the Church to Its Community; Land: Too Little or Too Much; Land: Bread and Butter; Land: Yours and Mine; In Union Strength; Rural Trade; The Rural School; Other Educational Agencies and Programs; Rural Welfare; The Social-Class System; The Community--An Opportunity for the Church; Community Organization; The Role of the Church in the Community.

----------. People, Land, and Churches. New York: Friendship Press, 1959.

A lively essay on the mission of the Church in town and country, in light of the problems faced by rural communities and the growing interdependence of rural and urban concerns.

Contents: What's It to Us?; Who Are Town and Country People?; What Do Town and Country Workers Do?; Don't Town and Country Folk Live Well?; Isn't the Country a Healthy Place?; Aren't We All Equal?; How Do We Work Together?; What Are We Doing: What Can We Do?

2. The Larger Parish and Group Ministry, Inter-Church Cooperation, and Church Mergers

CARR, James McLeod. Working Together in the Larger Parish. Atlanta: Church and Community Press, 1960.

A handbook for the use of those initiating or working in a Larger Parish.

Contents: Recognizing the Need; How to Establish a Larger Parish; How to Operate a Larger Parish; The Minister in a Larger Parish; The Director of Christian Education; A Larger Parish Constitution; Self-Analysis Study; Sources of Help.

ILLINOIS COUNCIL OF CHURCHES. Suggested Procedure for Uniting of Churches. Springfield: Illinois Council of Churches, 1965. [Mimeographed.]

One solution to the problem of over-churching in rural areas is for two or more churches (of different denominations) to unite and become affiliated with one of the denominations. This paper gives practical guidelines for uniting of churches, based on successful experience in Illinois.

JUDY, Marvin T. The Cooperative Parish in Nonmetropolitan Areas. New York: Abingdon, 1967.

Detailed description of cooperative parishes, sociology of nonmetropolitan areas, and methods of establishing cooperative parishes.

PEPPER, Clayton. Greater Ministries through Larger Parishes. Valley Forge, Pa.: Division of Church Missions, American Baptist Home Mission Societies, 1966. [Mimeographed, 22 pp.]

Contents: Definition of a Larger Parish; Purposes of a Larger Parish; Bringing a Larger Parish into Being; Functions of a Larger Parish; Programs of a Larger Parish; Advantages in the Formation of a Larger Parish; Hindrances to a Successful Larger Parish; Guiding Principles; Some Results; Urban Larger Parishes; Agreements, Constitutions and Covenants; Resources for Further Study.

RICH, Mark. Handbook on Local Inter-Church Cooperation. Columbia: Missouri Council of Churches, 1961.

SILLS, Horace S. (ed.). Grassroots Ecumenicity: Case Studies in Local Church Consolidation. Philadelphia: United Church Press, 1967.

Detailed case studies of how church-mergers came about. The cases are: Schellsburg, Pennsylvania (United Church of Christ, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran); Muscoda, Wisconsin (Presbyterian, Methodist); Broadlands, Illinois (Methodist, Evangelical United Brethren, United Church of Christ); Red Lodge, Montana (United Church of Christ, Methodist); Hamburg, Pennsylvania (Lutheran, United Church of Christ); West Valley, New York (Evangelical United Brethren, Methodist). The book also contains "Suggested Procedures for Uniting of Churches," a handbook produced by the Illinois Council of Churches.

3. Materials Relating to National Inter-Church Conferences and Consultations

NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON THE CHURCH IN COMMUNITY LIFE, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, 1967

Ecumenical Designs: Imperatives for Action in Non-Metropolitan America. New York: Consultation Steering Committee, 475 Riverside Drive, 1967.

A study document for the Consultation, prepared by an ecumenical group of experts in contemporary society and Church life.

Contents: Imperative Propositions; Through the Looking Glass; The Dilemma; The State of Our Society; A Contemporary Identification of the Church; Research and Planning by the Church; Process in Planning; Motivation and Evaluation; A Viable Concept for Area Planning; Implementation; Contemporary Models; The Master Model; Minimal Characteristics Essential for Ecumenical Structure; Implementing the Master Model; Corollary Models; Questions for Consultation.

From Design to Action: A Response Document of The Methodist Church and the Evangelical United Brethren Church. New York: Board of National Missions, The Methodist Church, 1967.

Contents: Social, Economic and Cultural Change; Elements of Change; The Decision Making Process; Theories of Change; The Church and Social Change; Resources for Social Development; Social and Cultural Tensions; How do Methodists and E. U. B. Churches Face Change?; Effects of Urbanization and Secularization on the Churches in Non-Metropolitan America; Ecumenical Planning; Biblical Imperatives for Ecumenism; Theological Imperatives for Ecumenism; Sociological Imperatives for Ecumenism; Other Imperatives for United Methodism; Red Flags on the Road; Our Organizational Structure -- Merits and Limitations in Ecumenical Planning; The Methodistic Type Polity in Historical-Sociological Perspective; Our Structure -- Asset or Liability in Ecumenical Planning; The Ministry -- Professional and Lay; New Concepts of Ministry; Training and Education of Clergy and Laity; Need for In-Service Training; Clergymen as Administrators; Concluding Statement.

NATIONAL CONVOCATION ON THE CHURCH IN TOWN & COUNTRY, ATLANTA, 1964

McCANNA, Henry A. (ed.). The Church Meeting Human Needs. New York: National Council of Churches, 1964.

A report on the 1964 National Convocation on the Church in Town and Country, held under the auspices of the Department of the Church in Town and Country of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A.

Talks: Harold M. Warehime, "A Christian View of Society"; John M. Brewster, "The Cultural Crisis"; G. Shubert Frye, "Witness in Crisis"; Shirley E. Greene, "Historic and Contemporary Creativity."

The book also includes discussion and panel reports, a dramatic presentation centered on the conference theme, and a summary.

NATIONAL CONVOCATION ON THE CHURCH IN TOWN & COUNTRY, AMES, IOWA, 1962

The Challenge of Change for the Church in Town and Country. New York: National Council of Churches, 1962.

A report of the 1962 National Convocation on the Church in Town and Country, held under the auspices of the Department of the Church in Town and Country of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A.

Talks: Paul Ross Lynn, "The Crisis in Town and Country Leadership"; Jon L. Regier, "The Task of the Church"; James H. Hilton, "The Land Grant College: Past and Present"; William Baker, "Redefining Church and Community Roles: Observations on the Challenge of Rapid Social Change"; Charles R. Martin, "The Iowa Christian Rural Fellowship"; Earl O. Heady, "Agricultural Adjustment"; Gordon K. Zimmerman, "Conservation Districts"; Perly F. Ayer, "Rural Migration"; Roger Lawrence, "Techniques of Communication"; William H. Koch, "Community Development"; Marvin Anderson, "Rural Areas Development"; Donald H. Koontz, E. W. Mueller, "The Procedure for a Dynamic Ministry"; Robert French, "We Issued a Call to the Churches"; A. E. Wilken, "We Merged with Others"; Richard Lauer, "We Expanded Our Ministry"; Rockwell C. Smith, "Evaluation and Motivation."

4. Selected Materials Relating to Denominational and Regional Conferences and Workshops

BREWSTER, John M. The Cultural Crisis of Our Time. St. Louis: United Church Board for Homeland Ministries, 1964.

A carefully-reasoned analysis by an agricultural economist, prepared as a background paper for the Town and Country Convocation of the United Church of Christ, 1963.

Contents: Culture as the Belief Systems People Use in Guiding Their Striving for Significance; 20th Century Heritage of the 19th Century Belief Systems and Values; Conditions Accounting for Rise of 19th Century Belief Systems; Cultural Change in Our Time; Summary.

Changing Small Community. Reports of the 1965 and 1966 Town and Country Church Leaders Conference, Sponsored by the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, in Cooperation with the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, the

Lutheran Council in the U. S. A., and the Wisconsin Council of Churches. Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1965 and 1966.

Contents, 1966: A. F. Wileden, "45 Years of Church Leaders Conferences in Wisconsin"; Edward W. O'Rourke, Donald E. Johnson, "The Role of the Church in a Secular Society"; Leonard Glick, "Cultural Diversity and Social Integration"; Delbert D. Smith, "Relationships between Ethnic, Economic, Educational, and Social Groups: A Look at Our College Community"; Paul C. Johnson, "Relating Rural and Urban People"; Bronson LaFollette, "The Administration of Justice in the U. S."; Samuel Mermin, "The Law and Its Function in Society"; Floyd A. Brynelson, "The Clergy and Legal Responsibilities"; Ingvald Hembre, "Conservation and Leisure"; Lawrence L. Suhm, "Automation and Our New Leisure"; Walter E. Scott, "Public Outdoor Recreation Opportunities in Wisconsin"; Emory Pittenger, "Development of Country Literature"; Ora S. Barry, "The Countryside: Our Heritage"; L. G. Sorden, "Rural Cultural Programs."

Contents, 1965: Jorie Lueloff, "A One-Family Farm in Wisconsin"; Regenia Chadwick, "The Changing Family"; Jerold Apps, "The Disadvantaged Rural Family"; Warren Hagstrom, "Family Participation Patterns"; Burton W. Kreitlow, "Effects of School Reorganization on Community Life"; Richard Whinfield, "Vocational and Technical Training in the Small Community"; John Thomson, "The Community College Idea"; Patrick Monahan, "Wisconsin Heights High School"; Phil Aylesworth, "Government in Economic Adjustment"; Edward V. Schten, "Local Government: Changes and Opportunities"; Palmer McCoy, "Organizing Our Local Resources"; Robert N. Dick, "Services Available from the University of Wisconsin"; Stanley Moore, "Services Available from Wisconsin State Universities"; Walter Bean, Elizabeth Elliott, Eldora Keste, "Extension's Role in Small Community Adjustment"; Louise Colley, "Recreation and Personality Development."

Church and Culture in Crisis in Town and Country. Report of the Town and Country Convocation of the United Church of Christ, Tiffin, Ohio, 1963. St. Louis: United Church Board for Homeland Ministries, 1963.

Contents: Victor Obenhaus, "The Church and Culture in Crisis"; John M. Brewster, "The Cultural Crisis of Our Time"; Martin E. Marty, "The Church Faces Its Own Crisis: in Its Own Life as Fellowship and Institution"; Shirley E. Greene, "The Church Faces Its Own Crisis: In Relation to Community and Culture"; Roger L. Shinn, "Faith for Critical Times"; Henry A. McCanna, "Ecumenical Signs on Main Street, U. S. A."; Harold C. Letts, "The Servant People of God."

Churches Serve the Changing Community. Proceedings of the Conference on Church and Community, Sponsored by the Pennsylvania Council of Churches in Cooperation with the Pennsylvania State University, and Held at University Park, Pennsylvania, 1960. Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Council of Churches, 1960. [Mimeographed.]

Contents: William G. Mather, "The Nature of Social Change"; Howard J. Bonser and Roy C. Buch, "The Changing Community"; Francena L. Nolan and M. E. John, "Values and Goals in a Changing Society"; Lauris B. Whitman, "The Role of the Church in the Changing Community"; Martin E. Marty, "The World in the Church"; E. W. Mueller, "Summary of the Conference."

Ecumenical Relations in Town and Country. Notes and Reports on the National Town and Country Conference of the Episcopal Church, Kansas City, 1966. Kansas City, Missouri: Roanridge Training and Conference Center, 1966. [Mimeographed.]

Contents: James W. Kennedy, "Our Present Ecumenical Situation"; Reports on Some Local Ecumenical Ministries; Keene Lebold, "How Do We Look Now -- to a Non-Episcopalian"; E. W. Mueller, "What Can We Accomplish Now Ecumenically"; Herman Page, "Concluding Questions and Issues."

LARSON, Robert W., E. W. Mueller, and E. F. Wendt (eds.). Social Changes and Christian Reponsibility in Town and Country. Report on Two Workshops on "Social Trends in Rural America Resulting from Different Land Use," Held at Palos Park, Illinois, 1957 and 1958. Chicago: Lutheran Council in the U. S. A., 1960.

MUELLER, E. W., and Giles C. Ekola (eds.). Mission in the American Outdoors: Concerns of the Church in Leisure Recreation. Report on a Seminar on Outdoor Recreation, Sponsored by the Lutheran Council in the U. S. A., 1964. St. Louis: Concordia, 1966.

Contents: A National Survey of Outdoor Recreation; Design for Outdoor Recreation; Outdoor Recreation in Rural America; Recreation Horizons in the Lake States; Encouragement of Recreation Enterprise in the Ozarks; Development of Outdoor Recreation in Appalachia; Involving Local People and Institutions; Types of Recreation; Outdoor Recreation in Meaningful Life; The Christian Family in God's Creation; The Mission of the Church in Leisure-Recreation; Parish Ministries for People in Leisure-Recreation; The Ministry of Laymen in Recreation; A Christian Ministry in National Parks; Implications for the Church.

MUELLER, E. W., and Giles C. Ekola (eds.). The Silent Struggle for Mid-America: The Church in Town and Country Today. Report on a Lutheran Workshop on "The Church's Concern for Town and Country Communities in Mid-America." Minneapolis: Augsburg, 1963.

Contents: E. W. Mueller, "Identifying Factors in the Struggle"; Kent S. Knutson, "Christian Community and Citizen Community"; R. J. Hildreth, "Commercial Farming in the Corn Belt"; Adolph Berger, "Labor and Industrial Development"; William F. Kenkel, "The Changing American Family"; Wallace E. Ogg, "An Intensive Look at the Small Town"; John M. Brewster, "Rural Values and Beliefs"; Louis Almen, "Faith in an Age of Abundance"; Osgood Magnuson, "Community Development"; Ministering to People in Town and Country; Developing Essential

Leadership; Communicating the Christian Message; Relating Responsibly to Agriculture; The Individual and a Meaningful Life; Christian Goals for the Family; E. W. Mueller, "The Church--A Decisive Factor."

Nationwide Rural Church Conference. A Report on a Conference on "Long Range Church Goals," Sponsored by the Department of Rural-Urban Missions of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, and Held at Pass Christian, Mississippi, 1966. Atlanta: Rural-Urban Missions Department, Southern Baptist Convention, 1966. [Mimeographed.]

New Thousands in Town and Country: The Church's Concern for Communities with a Rural Non-farm Population in the Northeast U. S. A. Report of a Lutheran Workshop, Held at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, 1961. Chicago: Lutheran Council in the U. S. A., 1962.

Contents: Working Papers: Johannes Knudsen, "Christians and the Rural Problem: A Proposed Theology for Action"; A. J. Seegers, "An Answer for the Life-and-Death Question in Town and Country"; E. W. Mueller, "A Directive Toward Developing a Responsible Town and Country Congregation"; Mervin Smith and John B. Mitchell, "Socio-Economic Change in Rural Society"; James H. Copp, "The People in Town-Country Communities--Stable and Declining Communities"; Walter C. McKain, Jr., "The People in Town-Country Communities--Rapidly Growing Communities"; Francena L. Nolan, "Values and Goals in Rurban Society."

The report also includes a summary of findings of the six workshop groups.

Theology and Mission in the 20th Century: The Church. A Class Project by the 1965 Indiana School for Church Leadership in Town and Country, Conducted by the Indiana Council of Churches. Indianapolis: Department of Town and Country, Indiana Council of Churches, 1965.

Contents: The Church: Theology and Ministry for the Twentieth Century; The Place and Plight of the Church in Rural Indiana; The Present and Future Changes in Rural Indiana Milieu; Social, Value, and Institutional Structure in Rural Indiana; Implications of the Theological and Social Factors for Ministry; Toward a Strategy for Ministry.

Time of Decision for People in the Great Plains: Toward a Deeper Understanding of Our Town and Country Communities. Proceedings of a State of Society Conference for Church Leaders, 1964. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Center for Continuing Education, 1965.

Contents: The Function of Religion in Society; The Great Plains--Overview; An Analysis of Trends (Population, Economy); Implication of Trends on Social Institutions (Family, Associations, Recreation, Church, Health, Government); Direction in Which Answers Lie (Education, Developing Resources, Youth, Aged, Disadvantaged, Realities of Tomorrow's Community).

V. ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDING INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES

American Country Life Association

E. W. Mueller, Secretary, 130 North Wells St., Chicago, Illinois 60606

A voluntary organization composed of individuals and representatives of organizations and agencies who are concerned with the educational, social, economic, and spiritual development of country people.

The Association holds an annual conference and publishes the proceedings. Examples of conference themes: Achieving Quality Life in the Countryside (1967); Toward Excellence in Community Living in the Countryside (1966); Challenge of the New Leisure (1965). [For additional titles, see page 30.]

The Association also provides to the membership a service of sharing materials which have significance for country life.

Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (CARA) - Town and Country Department (Catholic Organization)

1717 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

Purpose: "To discover, promote, and make available theological and scientific information for practical use in developing the Church's ministry in town and country, U.S.A."

The Department accumulates and surveys data pertaining to the town and country apostolate, promotes and undertakes original research, participates in experimental projects, produces monographs and reports (Town and Country Information Service), provides consultation services and furnishes speakers for workshops.

The Department is operated by staff members of Glenmary's Town & Country Religious Research Center.

Christian Rural Fellowship

J. Benton Rhoades, Executive Secretary, 475 Riverside Dr., New York 10027

Purpose: "To improve rural life at home and abroad; to interpret rural social and economic trends; to magnify the dignity of the rural ministry."

Membership consists of ministers, teachers, and overseas agricultural workers. The Society is affiliated with the National Council of Churches.

Publication: Rural Fellowship Bulletin

Commission on Religion in Appalachia

Max E. Glenn, Secretary, 222 South Downey Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana 46207

Purpose: "To deal with the religious, moral and spiritual implications inherent in the economic, social and cultural conditions in the Appalachian region of the United States, consisting of the States, or portions thereof, of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia."

The Commission seeks to achieve these purposes by: (1) consultation; (2) research, study, and education; (3) coordination of programs; (4) specific projects.

Membership consists of a determined number of officially appointed representatives of member communions, state councils of Churches, the National Council of Churches, the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, the Council of the Southern Mountains, and five members-at-large.

Council of the Southern Mountains

College Box 2307, Berea, Kentucky 40403

"The Council is a voluntary association of persons and organizations with an interest in the people of the Appalachian Region, with special concern for those in deprived areas. Believing the region's human and natural resources to be critical factors in the total life of the nation, the Council purposes to promote the best social, economic, cultural, and spiritual interests of the Appalachian Region."

The Council works with organizations and persons concerned with the expressed needs of the people of the region, and seeks to bring together persons with common interests and purposes. It holds an annual conference, attended by members and by others with special interest in the region. Although not primarily a program agency, the Council does carry out two types of programs: those designed to discover and test new ideas, and those that are instituted because a newly-defined need must be met.

The Council publishes the quarterly magazine Mountain Life and Work, books, a regular newsletter, lists of informational resources, and other materials.

Ecumenical Center of Renewal and Planning

Merom, Indiana 47861

Sponsored jointly the National Council of Churches and by ten denominations, the Center seeks to offer assistance to rural congregations within an 150-mile radius, as they plan for spiritual renewal and ecumenical cooperation. The staff offers research and planning assistance to the local church community, and encourages persons involved in renewal projects to spend residence periods at the Center for the purpose of spiritual refreshment and study.

The Center publishes research projects, studies, and other materials relating to rural church renewal, as well as a newsletter, The Encourager.

Farm Foundation

600 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60605

Purpose:" (1) To encourage and develop cooperative effort and community organization and consciousness as means for improving the economic, social, educational, and cultural conditions of rural life. (2) To stimulate and conduct research and experimental work for the study of any economic, social, educational, or scientific problem of importance to any substantial portion of the rural population of the country, including problems of production, marketing, and purchasing, and the sound coordination of the agricultural with the industrial, financial, and mercantile life of the country. (3) To encourage, aid, or finance any university, institution, corporation, or persons in the conduct of any such research or experimental work. (4) To disseminate educational and useful information developed as a result of any such study, research, and experimentation, or otherwise, in such manner as to be of practical value to the farming population. (5) To promote and enlarge the intellectual and cultural interests and opportunities of the rural population through community action."

The Foundation publishes a bibliography of publications resulting from committees, conferences, and studies which it sponsors.

Great Plains Inter-Religious Commission

W. Francis Allison, Secretary, 9200 N. W. Skyview Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

The purpose of the Commission is to focus attention on the distinctive needs and problems inherent in the climate, geography, economic and social patterns of the Great Plains, and to assist the people living in the region to meet their religious, economic, and educational needs. Its concern is the Plains area of the States of Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

Membership consists of three officially appointed representatives from each of the member communions.

National Catholic Rural Life Conference

3801 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa 50312

An educational and action organization of priests and lay people working for the spiritual and material welfare of families on farms, in small towns, and in suburban areas.

For a history of the Conference to 1948, consult Raymond P. Witte, S. M., Twenty-five Years of Crusading: A History of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference (Des Moines: NCRLC, 1948).

See also: Edward W. O'Rourke, "Goals and Values Underlying Programs of the Catholic Church in Rural U. S. A.," and George H. Speltz, "Theology of Rural Life: A Catholic Perspective," in Farm Goals in Conflict (Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1963).

Selected older publications relating to the concerns of the Conference: Manifesto on Rural Life (Milwaukee: Bruce, 1939); Edwin V. O'Hara, The Church and the Country Community (New York: Macmillan, 1927); Luigi Ligutti, Rural Roads to Security (Milwaukee: Bruce, 1940); Edgar Schmiedeler, A Better Rural Life (New York: Wagner, 1938); George H. Speltz, The Importance of Rural Life According to the Philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas (Washington: Catholic University, 1945).

A list of current pamphlets, leaflets, and booklets is available from the Conference office.

The Conference also publishes a monthly periodical, Catholic Rural Life.

National Council of Churches - Department of Church Renewal

Henry A. McCanna, Director for Town and Country, 475 Riverside Dr.,
New York, N. Y. 10027

The Department helps constituent denominations to promote their respective town and country policies and to coordinate them with each other, through meetings, national conferences, and publication of the bi-monthly Town and Country Church. It assists in promoting continuing education programs for clergymen; works with such regional organizations as the Commission on Religion in Appalachia, and the Great Plains Inter-Religious Commission; participates in various poverty and social-action programs; promotes needed research; and maintains contact with various non-church agencies.

From time to time the Department issues bulletins, booklists, and other materials relating to the rural Church.

National Council of Churches - Department of Research Library

475 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y. 10027

The H. Paul Douglass Collection of Church and Community Studies is maintained by the Department of Research Library, and contains more than 800 field survey studies dating back to the 1920's.

[For a list of studies covering the decade 1955-1964, see the listing under Timothy H. Kraft, on page 16.]

Rural Sociological Society

Howard M. Sauer, Secretary, South Dakota State University, Department of Rural Sociology, Brookings, South Dakota 57007

A professional society, whose purpose is "to promote the development of rural sociology through research, teaching, and extension work."

The Society publishes a quarterly scholarly journal, Rural Sociology.

U. S. Department of Agriculture - Federal Extension Service

Office of Program Relationships, U. S. D. A., Federal Extension Service, Washington, D. C. 20250

The U. S. D. A. publishes Agricultural Notes, a periodical bulletin for national town and country church leaders, in order to keep them abreast of current developments affecting rural church life. The bulletin also contains information on the workshops and schools for rural church leaders, held at the land-grant colleges and universities.

West Virginia Center for Appalachian Studies and Development

West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia

The Center's purpose is "to mobilize and coordinate the University's resources and special educational skills - extension, consulting, research, planning, public service - and to concentrate them on the public needs of the present and to define public goals for the future."

Among its other activities, the Center sponsors an annual ten-day "Appalachian Regional School for Church Leaders."

The University library contains a large collection of materials relating to Appalachia. The Center also publishes the quarterly Appalachian Review.

Church Agencies

Almost all denominations, and many state and local councils of churches have agencies concerned with the Church in town and country. See the current Yearbook of American Churches (New York: National Council of Churches). Many agencies publish newsletters or bulletins, and some maintain rural church centers for study and training.

VI. CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR THE TOWN & COUNTRY CLERGY

1. Programs at Land-Grant Colleges and Universities

Land-grant colleges have long cooperated with church leaders in making information on the small community available to the rural clergy.

Programs are held in about 30 colleges, and range in length from the two-day conference type, to the twelve-day workshop. With few exceptions, they are inter-faith and open to all interested clergymen. Program brochures are available from the individual institutions.

The following is a list of colleges and universities conducting programs:

ARKANSAS

Town and Country Church Seminar
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville

COLORADO

Great Plains Church Leadership School
Colorado State University, Fort Collins

ILLINOIS

Town and Country Church Institute
University of Illinois, Urbana

IOWA

Iowa Christian Institute
Iowa State University, Ames

KENTUCKY

Seminar for Kentucky Pastors
University of Kentucky, Lexington

MICHIGAN

Town and Country Church Leadership School
Michigan State University, East Lansing

MINNESOTA

Minnesota Institute for Town and Country Churches
Grand Rapids, Minnesota

MISSISSIPPI

Rural and Urban Ministers Conference
Alcorn A & M College, Lorman

Church Leadership Institute
Mississippi State University, State College

MISSOURI

Church and Community Institute
University of Missouri, Columbia

MONTANA

Conference for Pastors
Montana State University, Bozeman

NEBRASKA

Town and Country Church Conference
University of Nebraska, Lincoln

NEW JERSEY

W. Frank Knowles Institute for Ministers
Rutgers University, New Brunswick

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina Town & Country Church Seminar
North Carolina State College, Raleigh

NORTH DAKOTA

Town and Country Conference for Pastors
North Dakota State University, Fargo

OREGON

Pastors and Lay Leaders Conference
Oregon State University, Corvallis

SOUTH DAKOTA

Pastors' Conference for Community Improvement
South Dakota State University, Brookings

TEXAS

Town and Country Church Conference
Texas A & M University, College Station

VIRGINIA

Summer School for Town and Country Ministers
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg

WEST VIRGINIA

Appalachian Regional School for Church Leaders
West Virginia University, Morgantown

WISCONSIN

Town and Country Church Leaders Conference
University of Wisconsin, Madison

WYOMING

Town and Country Pastors' Conference
University of Wyoming, Laramie

2. Denominational Programs

COLORADO

Rural Church Summer School (5 weeks)
Iliff School of Theology (Methodist), Denver

GEORGIA

The Town and Country School (10 days)
Candler School of Theology (Methodist), Emory University, Atlanta

ILLINOIS

Interdenominational School for Rural Leaders (4 weeks)
Garrett Theological Seminary (Methodist), Evanston

INDIANA

Indiana School for Church Leadership in Town and Country (10 days)
[Joint sponsors: Christian Theological Seminary, Indiana Council of Churches]
Christian Theological Seminary (Disciples), Indianapolis

WISCONSIN

Town and Country Ministers' School (16 days)
Rural Church Center (American Baptist), Green Lake

3. Other Information on Continuing Education Programs for the Rural Clergy

Agricultural Notes, a bulletin for national town and country church leaders issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Federal Extension Service, provides an annual list of dates of continuing education programs at land-grant colleges.

Continuing Education for Town and Country Pastors at Land-Grant Universities. Washington: Federal Extension Service, USDA, 1962. [Leaflet.]

ENGELBRECHT, August W. (ed.) Ideas for Church Leaders Interested in Workshops for Town and Country Areas. Chicago: Lutheran Council in the U. S. A., 1965.

A systematic discussion of the nature and dynamics of workshops and conferences, practical hints for conducting them, and brief reports on successful town and country workshops.

LEE, Robert. Directory of Centers for the Study of Society. Berkeley, California: Towne House Publishers, 1965.

Study centers and programs of special interest to clergymen. Includes the concerns of the rural church.

Planning In-Service Training for Rural Clergy by Land-Grant Colleges. Report on a Conference Sponsored by the State Land-Grant Colleges, Church Leaders, and the Farm Foundation, Held at the University of Wisconsin, 1960. Chicago: Farm Foundation, 1960.

Study Opportunities for Ministers: Course Listings for Continuous Education and In-Training Opportunities. New York: Department of Ministry, National Council of Churches, published annually.

Includes training opportunities for rural church leadership.

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